MONDAY, *July* 28. 1770. [NUMB. 1818.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

JULY 26. 1770.

ON Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, agreeable to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Prorogation.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſent a Committee to His Honor, acquainting him that upwards of forty Members were aſſembled to Harvard-Chappel; and that they were earneſtly deſirous that he would be pleaſed to remove the Aſſembly to its ancient and legal Place, the Town-Houſe in Boſton.

After which His Honor directed the Attendance of the Houſe in the Philoſophy Chamber, where he was pleaſed to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

PURSUANT to the Direction in the Royal Charter, I cauſed Writs to be iſſued for convening a Great and General Court or Aſſembly the laſt Wedneſday in May: You met together at Time and Place, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives proceeded to the Choice of their Speaker and Clerk, and the Council and Houſe by joint Ballot proceeded to the Choice of Councellors for the Year enſuing: Both the Council and Houſe requeſted me to adjourn or prorogue the Court to *Boſton*, and gave ſeveral Reaſons againſt ſitting in any other Place: The Houſe expreſsly refuſed, to proceed upon any further Buſineſs, and repeatedly deſired that, unleſs I would remove the Court to *Boſton*, they might be allowed to return to their reſpective Homes. I could not conſiſtent with my Duty to the King remove you to *Boſton*: To continue you ſitting was continuing a Burden upon the People without any Benefit: For their Eaſe I prorogued the Court for four Weeks: From a Regard to their Intereſt, and becauſe the public Buſineſs will not admit of further Delay, I meet you at the Time to which you ſtood prorogued: I meet you at *Cambridge*, becauſe I have no Reaſon to think there has been any Alteration in His Majeſty's Pleaſure, which, I doubt not, was determined by wiſe Motives and with a gracious Purpoſe to promote the Good of the Province; and I muſt renew my earneſt Recommendation to you to proceed without Delay upon ſuch Affairs as lie before you.

The Illegality of holding the Court any where except in the Town of *Boſton*, I think, you will no longer inſiſt upon. I know of nothing to ſupport you except the Form of a Writ for calling the Aſſembly and, upon the Force of this, you have the Opinion of the Attorney and Sollicitor General in the following Words, *That the ſole Power of diſſolving, proroguing or adjourning the General Court or Aſſembly, either as to Time or Place, is in His Majeſty's Governor: And that the Reaſons againſt it, from the Act of the Tenth of King* William, *have no real Foundation, there being no Clauſe in that Act laying any ſuch Reſtraint upon the Governor: But in the Form of the Writ the Word* Boſton *is mentioned, which muſt be underſtood by Way of Inſtance or Example only, and not to limit the Power the Crown has of ſummoning or holding General Courts or Aſſemblies at any Place, much leſs of adjourning them from one Place to another after they were ſummoned*; which Report was accepted by the King in Council. And although this Form of a Writ was afterwards brought by the Houſe of Repreſentatives as an Objection againſt holding the Court in *Salem*, in the Year 1728, yet they did not think it ſufficient to juſtify them in refuſing to do Buſineſs; and the Council for that Year, who are allowed to have been Men of Integrity and ſuperior Underſtanding as well as of the firſt Families and Eſtates in the Province, in a Meſſage to the Houſe, expreſs their Senſe in the following Words, viz. *Touching the Adjournment, they apprehend it improper and inconvenient to make any doubt of the Validity thereof—and they are ready to join with the Honorable Houſe in proceeding to do the proper and neceſſary Buſineſs of the Province.* From that Time I have never known it ſuggeſted, until the preſent Day, that the General Court, by Charter or by Law, is confined to the Town of *Boſton*. I have given you one Inſtance, in the Year 1747, which makes it probable that the Houſe of Repreſentatives rather choſe the Court ſhould ſit elſewhere; and I may add another in the Year 1754, when a Committee of the Houſe was appointed to conſider of and report a proper Place for a Court-Houſe at a Diſtance from *Boſton*.

Your next Objection, that I act in conſequence of Inſtructions, has ſtill leſs Colour! Inſtructions relative to any Matter not unconſtitutional muſt be obligatory upon me: My Commiſſion makes them ſo. I have no Authority to act but what I derive from this Commiſſion, and I muſt act in Conformity to my Inſtructions or not at all; and I think I may ſafely ſay there is not one of you who, if he was in my Station, would venture to depart from them.

The only remaining Exception is this, that admitting it to be legal and a Part of the Prerogative, the other Branches have nevertheleſs a clear Right to enquire into the Exerciſe of this Power, and to judge for themſelves whether it be wiſely and beneficially or imprudently and arbitrarily exerciſed—"to remonſtrate"—to "make a ſtand"—and "finally to refuſe to do Buſineſs." The actual Inconveniences which you have enumerated, from ſitting at *Cambridge* can eaſily be removed, or they are ſo inconſiderable that a very ſmall public Benefit will outweigh them.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives mention an Inconvenience which *may* ariſe from the Uſe of this Part of the Prerogative, becauſe it gives Power to the Governor "to carry the Aſſembly from one extreme Part of the Province to another, till he ſhall have worried them into a Compliance with ſome arbitrary Mandate, to the ruin of their own and their Conſtituents Liberties"—The ſame Exception may be made to the Uſe of every other Part of the Prerogative, for every Part is capable of Abuſe, and ſo is every Authority or Truſt whatſoever. I will however aſſure you that I have never received any arbitrary Mandates; I have no Deſign myſelf; I know of no "fixed Deſign to harraſs you, in order to bring you into a Compliance with any arbitrary Meaſures;" I have nothing to lay before you but the common Buſineſs of the Province, which is neceſſary for the general Intereſt of the People. Conſult this Intereſt in every conſtitutional Way. Do it with as much Deliberation as the Importance of every Caſe ſhall require, I will patiently wait the Reſult of your Debates. Do it with as much Diligence and Diſpatch as you pleaſe, and I will give you no Interruption, nor occaſion any Delay.

But pray conſider this laſt Exception, and the Effect of a Conceſſion to it.

You allow that the Appointment of a Place for holding the Court is a Part of the Prerogative, but you refuſe or neglect to do Buſineſs any where except in *Boſton*; for this Prerogative, you ſay, is to be exerciſed for the public Good, and you do not think it for the Public Good that the Court ſhould ſit any where except in *Boſton*—His Majeſty thinks it for the Public Good that the Court ſhould ſit in *Cambridge*. If your Opinion is to prevail againſt His Majeſty's Opinion, to what Purpoſe was this, or any other Reſerve in the Charter made to the Crown?

You conſider the Charter as a Compact between the Crown and the People of the Province. Shall one Party to the Compact be held and not the other? The Crown by Charter grants as a Privilege to the People that a Great and General Court or Aſſembly ſhall be held every laſt Wedneſday in *May* forever. You would have thought me culpable, and very juſtly, if I had deprived the People of this Privilege by refuſing to iſſue Writs for convening the Court on the laſt Wedneſday in *May*, or by refuſing to do my Part of the peculiar Buſineſs for which it is then convened. By the ſame Charter the Crown reſerves, as Part of the Prerogative, the Power of adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the Great and General-Court or Aſſembly. Conformable to this Reſerve I have prorogued you to this Time and Place. If you had refuſed to meet, or ſhould refuſe to do Buſineſs now you are met, would you not deprive the Crown of the Exerciſe of the Prerogative, and fail of performing your Part of the Compact? The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſay they are ready to anſwer for all the ill Conſequences which can be attributed to them, and yet they ſeem to have been ſenſible of the Danger from a Failure of the ſame Nature, for they acknowledge "they proceeded to the Election of Councellors, that the Enemies of our Conſtitution might not have it in their Power to ſay that by an Omiſſion they had forfeited our invaluable Charter"—At the ſame Time they refuſed to do any other Buſineſs becauſe "none lay before them of ſuch Neceſſity as that omitting it would endanger the Conſtitution." Let me obſerve to you, Gentlemen, that it is not the Importance of the Buſineſs omitted, but it is the Refuſal of the two Houſes to comply with what the Charter requires of them, which our Enemies will take the Advantage of, and which will endanger the Conſtitution; and your refuſing or neglecting to do Buſineſs now, will be as certain an Inſtance of your non-compliance with what your Charter requires of you, as if you had refuſed to proceed to the Election of Councellors in May laſt.

If you ſhall perſiſt in your Refuſal, I muſt prorogue you to ſome future Time. Without further ſignification of His Majeſty's Pleaſure it is not in my Power to remove you to Boſton. But I flatter myſelf you will not perſiſt—You will not leave it in the Power of your Enemies to hurt you. I am ſure you have Friends who will think themſelves happy if you do not put it out of their Power to ſerve you. Your Compliance can be no Benefit to our Sovereign, any further than as he intereſts himſelf in the Happineſs of his Subjects. I am not thus importunate with you from any View to my private or perſonal Advantage for, if I am faithful in the Diſcharge of my Truſt, I ſhall have the ſame Approbation whether I am ſucceſsful or not—It is the Intereſt of the People only which is at ſtake. By perſiſting in your Refuſal you are moſt effectually diſſerving this Intereſt—You are even rendering more difficult the Accompliſhment of what you profeſs to deſire and purſue.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, 25th July, 1770. T. Hutchinſon.

Answerd pa. 188.

The Speaker having obtained a Copy of the foregoing Speech, returned with the Houſe to the Chappel, where it was read, and the Houſe immediately adjourned till the Afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1770.

The News being ſpread that the Merchants of New-York had departed from their Non-importation Agreement, and had reſolved to import every Thing, except Tea, and ſuch Articles upon which a Duty is, or ſhould hereafter be laid, the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, and a great Number from the County, aſſembled at the State-Houſe, and having nominated JOSEPH FOX, Eſq; Chairman, entered into the following Reſolves.

1ſt. RESOLVED, THAT the Non-importation Agreement, entered into by the Merchants and Traders of the Colonies, is a ſafe, peaceable and conſtitutional Way of aſſerting our Rights, and if perſiſted in, there is Reaſon to believe it will produce the deſired Effect, and therefore ought to be conſidered as a Bulwark of our Liberty.

2d. RESOLVED, That the good Effects of this Meaſure depend upon Perſeverance, and that the Strength of the Colonies conſiſts in their Union.

3d, RESOLVED, That a Breach of the Agreement at preſent, cannot be owing to any Want of real Neceſſaries, eſpecially in the Northern Colonies, and that the partial Repeal of the American Revenue-Act, is no juſt Foundation for deviating from the Agreement entered into, as the Claim of Right to tax us, without our Conſent, is ſtill kept up, and the Duty on Tea retained, as a Teſt of that Right.

4th. RESOLVED, That the Alteration adopted by a Majority of the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, is a ſordid and wanton Defection from the common Cauſe, and that by that Defection they have, as much as in them lies, weakened the Union of the Colonies, wounded the public Character of America, ſtrengthened the Hands of our Enemies, and encouraged them to proſecute their Deſigns againſt our common Liberty.

5th. RESOLVED, That all the bad Conſequences that may enſue to the Liberties of America, by their Defection, are chargeable upon a prevailing Faction at New-York.

6th. RESOLVED, That as a Teſtimony to the World of our Diſapprobation of the late Meaſure adopted by that prevailing Faction, we will break off all commercial Intercourſe with New-York, ſo far as not to purchaſe of any of the Inhabitants of the Colony of New-York any Goods, except Alkaline Salt, Skins, Furs, Flax and Hemp, until they return to their Agreement, or until the Act of 7th of Geo. III. is totally repealed. And we pledge ourſelves each to the other, that if we know of any Perſon attempting to bring into this City, or Province, any Goods from New-York, except thoſe above enumerated, that we will immediately give Information of them, to the Merchants Committee, that their Names may be publiſhed in the New-Papers.—Provided always, that every Inhabitant of this Town and Province, who has Effects at New-York, may have Liberty to remove them from thence, provided it be done within ſix Weeks from this Date.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1770.

The following Addreſs was handed about previous to the above Meeting.

To the Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are come here this Day to derermine whether you will be FREEMEN OR SLAVES. The *New-Yorkers* have betrayed a Meanneſs & Cowardice in deſerting us in the preſent important Juncture, which wants a Name. May Infamy be their Portion! And may the Names of a *Bute*, a *Grenville* a *Bernard*, and a *Yorker* hereafter be ſynonimous Words. Let no Arguments from Neceſſity or Intereſt have any Weight with you, to lead you to tread their Footſteps.—Much more is incumbent upon us than ever. It is our Buſineſs to ſupport our ſinking Country where they have ſtabbed it. Let us remember we are *Pennſylvanians*—and Oh! let us not ſully that illuſtrious Name, by an Act that will bring Infamy & Slavery upon our Country. The Eyes of all *Europe*,—nay of the whole World are fixed upon us. Heaven itſelf cannot be diſintereſted in the Event of the preſent Conteſt. Let us be firm,——let us be united,—and Succeſs WILL crown our honeſt and manly Efforts to ſave ourſelves, and our Country from Deſtruction.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia, State-Houſe, July 14, 1770.

After the Buſineſs was finiſhed at the State-Houſe on Saturday laſt, the People retired, and ſundry Companies met, in order to drink the Health of the Friends of Liberty in Europe and America—amongſt whom Meſſrs. Sears, Vanderveort and Lamb, Capt. M'Dougall, &c. of New-York, were remembered.

We hear that the People in New-Jerſy and Connecticut, in general, all over thoſe Governments, are in Motion, to form Reſolutions ſimilar to the above; and it is apprehended every Government where we have any Connections, will act in the like Manner.

A CARD.

THE Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, preſent their Compliments to the Inhabitants of New-York, and beg they will ſend them their OLD LIBERTY-POLE, as they imagine they can, by their *late Conduct*, have no further Uſe for it.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

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No body believes him here! See Page 180. See Page 194 For the Reasons, of the House at that Time, to set elsewere. Vid. Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. Quid pa. 134. See page 145–151.

See pa. 138 146. (1) pa. 147–157. (2) pa. 157. (3) pa. 146. (4) pa. 147 (5) vid. pa. 174. (6) Turn to Index Vol. 2 – To Find Agreement (7) vid. Tea Act pa. 735. (8) pa. 105–133. & page 45

The following is a Copy of some Minutes of a Debate in be H—e of C——ns on the 9th of May last, about a Week after the Account from this Town of the Massacre on the 5th of March arrived in London.

MR. E—d B—ke, having called on the Clerk to read the Resolutions of Parliament in respect to their right to Tax America, &c. &c. the Counter Resolutions of the American Assemblies, the Speeches of Governor Bernard and the Answers thereto, the Speech of Lord Bottetourt and the Answer to it;—also, Lord Hillsborough's Letters to Governor Bernard and Lord Bottetourt, with the Circular Letter, Instructions, &c.—He then proceeded to comment and animadvert upon the whole, and to shew that the Measures of Administration were so unsystematic, weak, injudicious, contradictory and absurd as to have brought Affairs in America to their present wretched Situation:—He then went on to make seven Propositions, in the form of Resolutions, viz.

First, Resolved, That some of the American Colonies have *of late* been in a State of Disorder and Confusion, and their Commerce thereby interrupted.

2d. That such disorderly State is owing to the Instructions and Measures of the Ministry.

3d. That the Order for rescinding the Votes and Proceedings of the Colony Assemblies had a Tendency to produce such Disorders.

4th. That the Order for the Dissolution of their Assemblies has also been conducive thereto,

5th. That the Assurances contained in Lord Bottetourt's Speech to the Virginia Assembly are highly derogatory to the Authority of Parliament.

6th. That the Vote for sending for such Persons as may have been guilty of Treasons or Misprision of Treason upon the Act of Hen. 8, was justly alarming to the Americans and an unconstitutional Measure.

7th. That the Military Force in America not being subordinate to the civil Power was highly unconstitutional.

He then observed upon these several Propositions in order to prove and support the Truth of them, and concluded with saying, that the Ministry had been foiled and beaten by the Americans in every Measure attempted, and that they had not only lost every thing they had undertaken, but they had also lost the Colonies by their Mis-management.

Mr. S-ym--r seconded Mr. B---e.

Mr. G. R--e made a general Answer and Justification of the Measures of Government, which being the most lenient, were the properest to be used.

Mr. W. B—ke spoke short and adopted the Ideas of E—d B—ke.

Col. G. O----w charged the bad Situation of Affairs first to the making the Stamp Act, and also to the Repeal of it—both which Measures were against his Vote and Opinion.

T. T---nd was against answering any Man or Body of Men for any thing past, on a Supposition that their Intentions had been good, but he called upon the House or rather upon the Ministry to throw out some future Plan for America.

Lord Clare observed that the Gentleman moving these Propositions had omitted to mention and censure the principal Cause of the present Troubles,—the Stamp Act he was sure had given Rise to them; and was the first and most material Link of the Chain, and that being wanting the whole Superstructure was mere vanity. He said that the present Ministry should be considered as Physicians that had used the best Remedies for Recovering the sick Constitution of America; but that the Disease was incurable, the Wound given by the Stamp-Act was mortal, and that therefore the Physicians could not be blamed for not doing that which is beyond the Skill and Power of Man to perform.

Major Gen. M--k-y laments the deplorable Situation of American Affairs,—prognosticates that what has happened at Boston will run thro' the other Colonies, and earnestly calls upon the House for a Plan for America.

Councellor W-d-rb-rn enforced the Truth of Mr. Burke's Propositions; insisted that Lord Hillsborough was unfit for his Office,—doubted the Legality of the Office of 3d. Secretary of State, there being but one Instance of it, and that in the Reign of Henry 6th, which only continued for about six Months upon a very special Occasion.

Lord North was thought to be exceedingly able,—and after having spiritedly removed the Reflections thrown upon him by Mr. W-d-rb-rn; who charged him with pluming, and congratulating himself upon the prosperous Situation of things, when the Face of Affairs was truely melancholy; he observed that what he said respected the Finances of the Kingdom and not the Times; and remarked upon the several Propositions (except that relative to Treasons, &c. which he might think the Act of both Houses of Parliament) and went on to justify the Measures of Administration as proceeding from the Cabinet, particularly the circular Letter which he would take upon himself to defend the Legality of—and then declared he was ready to answer for the share he had borne therein,—and tho't that the House might with great Propriety call upon him or any other Minister in that Respect.—He took Notice of the Art used in the first Proposition; that the Words *of late* were studied and calculated to give no Exception to Persons of their present Party in order to bring them to unite for the Overthrow of Administration—that there was great unfairness in those Words, as it is not of late only that Disorders have prevailed in America. He concluded with giving his Motives for accepting the Office he held, informed the House how little desirable it was, and stated to the House the Impracticability of the several Members of the Opposition forming any systematic Plan of Measures if it was agreed that they should hold the Administration of Affairs.

Mr G----vi--e. That the Stamp-Act and its Repeal stand made valid by Act of Parliament, but that the Instructions of the Secretary of State are not upon the same Footing.—And after urging the Impropriety and Inefficacy of the Measures that had been pursued,—he observed, that Governor Bernard at the same Time as he wrote for Troops, recommended that the Massachusetts civil Government should be strengthened—You have sent the Troops, but have you mended the civil Constitution according to his Advice? No—— You have done Things at halves, — and he has a Right to complain that you have followed only half his Advice.

Lord North having moved the previous Question for Adjournment the Numbers were 197 to 79.

LONDON, May 24.

Yesterday the right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the three Aldermen, Stevenson, Trecothick, and Crosby, and the two Sheriffs, together with the City Officers, and 75 of the Common Council, went in about 50 Coaches to St. James's, in order to present to his Majesty a second Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, [*A copy of which was published in our last Monday's Evening Post.*] Mr. Wilkes did not attend. The King was seated in his Chair of State, with all the Officers of State, Nobility, &c. about him. The Remonstrance was read by Sir James Hodges, to which his Majesty gave the following Answer.

I should have been wanting to the Public as well as to myself, if I had not expressed my dissatisfaction at the late Address.

My sentiments on that subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve to be considered as the Father of my People, if I could suffer myself to be prevailed upon to make such an use of my Prerogative, as I cannot but think inconsistent with the Interest, and dangerous to the Constitution of the Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor begged to make a Reply, which being granted him, he then addressed his Majesty in these words:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WILL your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare in your Royal Presence, on behalf of his fellow citizens how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would, at all times, affect their minds; the declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person & family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honor & dignity of your Crown.

We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission most earnestly supplicate your Majesty that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favorable opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect, at least, of Redress.

Permit me, Sire, farther to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavor by false insinuations and suggestions to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw our confidence in and regard for your person and family, is a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution as it was established at the glorious and necessary revolution."

The Lord Mayor waited near a minute for a reply, but none was given. The humility and the serious firmness with which the Lord-Mayor uttered these words filled the whole court with admiration and confusion; for they found very different countenances amongst the citizens than they expected from Lord Pomfret's description, who declared in the House of Lords, that "however swaggering and impudent the behavior of the low citizens might be on their own dunghill, when they came into the Royal Presence, their heads hung down like Bullrushes, and they blinked with their eyes like Owls in the sunshine of the sun."

May 18. Mr. Livingston is not appointed Commissary of West Florida, as has been reported, nor to any other post under the government; he is gone out as private Secretary to the Governor only; nor is his father, nor was he ever, Speaker to the Assembly of New-York.

No change in the Ministry is expected during the Summer; but it is also as certain, that the Ministers themselves do not expect to continue in Administration longer than till the Meeting of Parliament.

It is remarked, as a partial predilection for the Scots people, that there are but three Imperial Courts in Europe, at each of which Courts the Majesty of Great Britain is represented by a Scotchman.—— For example, Mr. Murray at Constantinople, Lord Stormont at Vienna, and Lord Cathcart at St. Petersburgh.

The King of Prussia, who knows how to set a proper value on his alliance and strength, it is said, will immediately march an Army into Russia; the Bill of Costs to be paid by the Ottoman Porte. No Monarch understands the political Market so well—Witness his recalling Prince Charles from Alsace at the Head of a victorious Army, on the French paying him a Subsidy of 500,000*l.*

A person asking what the livery had done by remonstrating, was answered a great deal of good; they shewed that they *dared remonstrate.*

A constable at Dublin attempting lately to execute a warrant on a man near Stephen's green, the populace forced him into a quarry near the gallows, and obliged him, when up to his breast in the water, to eat the warrant.

The entertainment given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. at Whynstay, April 19, 1770. Thirty Bullocks, 1 ditto roasted whole, 50 hogs, 50 calves, 80 sheep, 18 lambs, 70 pigs, 51 Guinea fowls, 37 turkies, 12 turkey poults, 84 capons, 25 fat fowls, 300 chickens, 360 fowls, 96 ducklings, 48 rabbits, 15 snipes, &c. 1 leveret, 5 bucks, 421lb. salmon, 50 brace tench, 40 brace carp, 36 pike, 60 dozen trout, 108 flounders, 109 lobsters, 150 gallons milk, 60 quarts cream, 30 bushels potatoes, 6000 asparagus, 200 French beans, 3 ditto green peas, 21 cucumbers, 70 hogsheads of ale, 120 dozen of wine; brandy, rum, and shrub in plenty, 96 crabs, 10 quarts shrimps, 200 crawfish, 60 barrels of pickled oysters, 1 hogshead of rock oysters, 20 quarts of oysters for sauces, 166 hams, 100 tongues, 125 plumb puddings, 108 apple pies, 104 pork pies, 30 beef pies, 34 rice puddings, 6 venison pasties, 60 raised pies, 80 tarts, 30 pieces cut pastry, 24 pound cakes, 60 savoy cakes, 30 sweet meat cakes, 12 black racon, 144 rice crumps, 18 thousand eggs, 4 tons of bread, salt butter cost 36*l.* besides fresh butter, rock work, shapes, landscapes in jellies, blomanges, &c. a great quantity of small pastry, a large cask of ale, containing twenty-six hogsheads.

We are informed it is settled, that one of the persons who had been recommended to the command of the squadron of his Majesty's ships at Halifax, is not to have the said command.

Paris, April 27. It is to be hoped, that the terrible disasters which daily happen from the use of copper, will at length induce the Government to proscribe from kitchens, as well as the laboratories of Apothecaries, &c. all the utensils of so pernicious a metal. Some young persons having received their first communion yesterday at the church of St. Paul, staid afterwards to dine with the Curate, and eating from some of the dishes that were prepared in copper pans, five of them are already dead, and several others are extremely ill.

Philadelphia, *July* 19 1770.

Capt. Hardie from Lisbon informs, that on the 27th of June, in lat. 36. long 59. he met with a large ship full of soldiers, bound to Cadiz from the Havanna. And the same day saw two other ships, which he took to be Spaniards; the Captain of the first ship asked him if he saw any other Spanish ships, so that he supposes there was a fleet of them.

A Letter from Jamaica says, that Arthur Forrest, Esq; Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships on that Station, died at Kingston the 29th of May last.

The new Assembly of Jamaica met in April, and in a week's time went through the business left by the former Assembly, in perfect harmony with the Governor and Council: They passed the Duty Acts, and provided for his Majesty's troops, received the Governor's thanks, and were prorogued to the 28th of May.

BOSTON, *July* 30. 1770.

THERE was as full a Meeting of the Trade on Tuesday last, at Faneuil-Hall, as ever was known, to take into Consideration the Reports relative to the Defection of New-York, and what Measures were necessary to be pursued for re-shipping the Goods which had been stored as being imported contray to the Merchants Agreement.—— At this Meeting a Letter was read from four Persons in New-York, viz. Isaac Low, Henry Remsen, jun'r. Thomas Walton and John Harris Cruger, informing that a Majority of the Inhabitants of New York were for an Importation of Goods, and that many Orders had been actually forwarded; but as this Intelligence was not sufficiently authenticated, as the said four Persons had not even declared themselves to be authorized to give this Information either by the standing Committee or any other Body, said Letter was regarded as designed to impose upon this and the other American Colonies, and to induce them to break thro' the most salutary Plan of Non-Importation, upon which the Security of our invaluable Rights and Privileges so much depend.—— It was therefore Voted unanimously, that the said Letter in just Indignation, Abhorrence & Detestation, be forthwith torn into Pieces and thrown to the Winds as unworthy of the least Notice: Which Sentence was accordingly executed.

Upon a Motion made, the Question was put, Whether it is the Minds of this Body, steadfastly and religiously to adhere to the Non-Importation Agreement? Whereupon it was Resolved that this Body after full Debate, cannot see any Reason that the said Agreement should be in the least Degree abated; but on the Contrary, that the Salvation of this Continent depends upon a steady and firm Adherance thereto, and that we will steadily, and firmly adhere to, and maintain the same against all Opposition and every Discouragement whatever. It was then moved that a Letter be wrote to the standing Committee of New-York, exhorting them to use their Influence that such Orders as may have been forwarded by their Merchants for Goods, may be countermanded, and that the Non Importation Agreement might be again come into by those who had violated the same.—There never was greater Unanimity or more Spirit discovered for the general Interest of America than at this Meeting which stands Adjourned to Tuesday next 3 o'Clock, P. M.

(1) vid. pa. 60. (2) vid pa. 390. Vol. 1. To Find all these turn to Index Vol. 2. Under the Respective Heads (2) pa. 157. Vol 2. (3) vid. Journal of the Times pa. 323. &c Vol. 2 (4) vid. stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (5) vid Repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1. (6) pa. 149. Vol. 2. (7) vid. Bernard Letter pa. 463 &c — 831. &c Vol. 2 (8) pa. 174. (9) Turn to Index Vol. 2. to Find a greem.

m House of Commons & Edmund Bourke ‖ Page 764 Vol. 2 ¶ Page 436 Vol. 2 § Seymour † W.m Bourke * Th.s Townsend v Mackay — Wedderburne (a) Grenville (b) Page 178 (c) Page (d) Page 116 (e) Page 119

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *July* 16.

"YOU'll see by the Pennsylvania Chronicle of yesterday the whole of our public transactions respecting the defection of New-York; on which I would here observe, that the meeting at the State-House was numerous and respectable, and the resolutions quite unanimous, nor was there any debate, unless it was on the insertion of some very hard terms and epithets which all acknowleged the Yorkers deserved, but we tho't were below the dignity of our city and censure to insert.——You may depend on it, that the resolutions will be practiced as well as voted, we are well assured that the Southern Colonies will concur with us, and expect that you and Connecticut will also, and we care little about the rest.—It grows a more and more prevailing opinion here that we can very well do without English goods, except a very few articles, and be better without, than with them, tho' the beginning to break thro' the old habit of using them, may be somewhat irksome to us, like as a drunkard, when he first renounces his cups, feels all the force of corrupt appetite, which nevertheless is soon succeeded by that easy, natural, and happy flow of spirits, which arises from a temperate use of necessary refreshments, we do really begin to get over the first of these mortifying feelings and have a little of the other, for 'tis observed here already that money is much more plenty than usual, families less extravagant, and more industrious: we have in Embrio, almost every necessary manufacture, which will soon supply our wants; it becomes reputable to be frugal and industrious, and we think ourselves much more happy, while busied about some manufacture immediately under our view, at home, than in negociating distant and largely extended connections, which never fail to be attended, more or less, with risk, vexation and disappointment, and at best leaves but a poor inheritance to a family; nothing being more liable to be dissipated by a young unexperienced heir than a trading stock; so that, we think, if we do not grow rich so fast in a manufacturing as in a trading way, yet we can make what we do get, at home, more durable, and more likely in the end to establish our families.——In fine, we have not a thought of giving back, till we are basely deserted by the other colonies, another instance of which we can hardly expect.——Indeed we grow easy about the importation, in the view of interest, as well as that of resentment against Great-Britain, or that of a means of redress of grievances.——My paper is poor, but 'tis American made, which I hope will give you patience in reading and pleasure in reflection."——

Extract from the Answer, Boston, *June* 27. 1770.

YOUR favor of the 16th current I committed instantly to the press, judging the contents deserving of universal attention. The behavior of your fellow-citizens is glorious and well timed indeed. I have long been anxious for the fate of my native Province whose destruction seems twisted into every thread of its constitution. Who can contemplate the enormous tracts of land lavished on rich individuals by avaricious Governors without the least regard to 99 100ths of future inhabitants, each of whom has as good a right to his proportion of ground for tillage as the proudest Lord, and not apply the Roman history of the agrarian law to that Colony? The general ignorance, prejudice and dependency of the people render their condition truly pitiable!

On the arrival of Capt. Smith a meeting of the Trade was called, which was as full and reputable as any ever known here, in which the letter from New-York was read, and unanimously voted to be torn in pieces, and thrown to the winds; the agreement again confirmed without the least alteration, or one dissentient hand, and all the goods imported contrary to agreement hurrying away as fast as possible.

Many have lamented the obstinacy of the ministry in not repealing the Tea act, if I wished any thing more than their overthrow, I should do the same: But we are not yet quite ripe for such an indulgence. Resentment alone can turn the tide of vanity, and oeconomic habits need some time to settle. Profit in the pursuit of manufactures must follow experience, and a degree of expertness attainable by use alone. We are not disposed to boast of the improvements already made, as indeed the schemes are in a manner but laying, but I dare presage their consequences will be felt and envied, when they cannot be remedied, by the Wiseacres whose opposition gave them birth.

How ridiculous have been the apprehensions of many, who have concluded the capital trading towns must inevitably sink by the reliction of British manufactures! Whoever has money may still have trade, and certainly a trade which keeps the money in our own country must be infinitely more profitable in the end than one which sends every farthing across the atlantic as soon as it reaches the seaports. Besides, if we consider the number of opulent Cities with which the eastern continent abounds, at hundreds of miles from navigable waters, we must conclude those cities like the human heart are common receptacles, where every maker brings his wares, and leaves them with the merchant for the man that wants them. Many hundreds of pieces of all kinds of homespun are daily hawking about our streets; it needs no more than a few men of suitable qualifications to turn the industry of these old women into a very advantageous channel. Were stores set up to take in such goods for ready money, both buyer and seller would quickly find their account in it; the seller would soon be able to judge for what kinds there was the best demand and would bend his attention especially to them.

Attention is the thing! I remember to have passed a mountain where were great quantities of the soft ill shapen stone which contains Garnets, and several pretty large ones scattered on the ground; yet tho' they had a very inviting appearance, they did not catch my *attention*. The honor of almost creating this inestimable faculty in the Americans, is due to the Stamp-act, and succeeding administrations. I wish we could perswade our farmers to turn their shrub oak plains into sheep pastures; a little labor laid out in that manner would provide us with wool enough to cloathe the colonies."*

Extract of a Letter from London, *May* 16. 1770.

"I am in great pain for poor Preston, yet (except for the lives of individuals) I am not sorry for an event of such a kind, as tending to bring matters to a speedy crisis.—A platoon or two more, or procedures of that nature, would do compleatly for the M——y, or the planners of American taxations, troops, &c.——A support of every point of liberty, or right, of the Americans, as Englishmen, at this critical juncture, is as essential to their future welfare as liberty and freedom has ever been at any period whatever to the parent country or British constitution. Your chief dependance with the present set of —— is a unanimity in the non-importation agreement, &c.—Your friend Sir F—s B——d, H——ll, Mr. Maud——t, and several others, have been indefatigable with the Ministry and I believe have been the principal means of preventing an entire repeal of the American Acts, by assurances that the association in non-importing Goods could not subsist another year, &c. &c. Lord H——hg and another principal minister had once fully determined to move in Council the recalling the Commissioners, &c. entirely from America: you may guess who prevented that Step being taken."——

We hear the Grant of Mount Desert has been confirmed at Home, to Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD on his Return from Albany and Shenectady, were he lately went from New-York, has preached and travelled every Day, particularly at Great Barrington, Canaan, Salisbury, Norfolk, and Sharon, and on the 19th ult. he was at Smithfield in New-York Government, from whence he is soon expected to visit this Place.

By a Vessel from St. John's, Newfoundland, we have Advice of the arrival of His Excellency Commodore *Byron*, in his Majesty's Ship Antelope, the 18th ult. in 31 Days from England; also the Hon. Lieut. Governor *Gorham*, who came Passenger, and proceeds from thence to his Government of Placentia.

In the New-Pork Paper, received per last Post, is inserted the Names of 794 Persons who signed the Subscription for importing all Goods from Great-Britain, except those on which a Duty is laid. In their next Paper is to be published the Names of those who were against breaking thro' the Non-Importation Agreement. (1)

By a Vessel arrived at Rhode-Island from Jamaica, we learn, That the Earthquake which was so severe at Hispaniola on the 3d of June last, was scarcely felt at that Island.

On Wednesday two Houses were struck by the Lightning at Plymouth, and greatly damaged.

We hear that Yesterday se'nnight the Steeple of the Rev. Mr. Thayer's Meeting-House at Hampton, was struck by the Lightning, and shattered to Pieces: The People were just coming out, but none received any hurt.

Saturday Evening the 14th Inst. one Mr. Laha of Little-Cambridge, went into the River to walh as is supposed, and was found drowned the next Morning.

Last Wednesday Night one James Dycke, a Scotsman, belonging to his Majesty's Ship Hussar, accidentally fell out of the Barge along-side, and was unfortunately drowned.

We hear from Mendon, that last Thursday Evening several Persons at the South Parish in that Town having some angry Words together soon came to Blows, when one of them, Mr. Thomas Thayer, about 50 Years of Age, was so much bruised and wounded that he died in a few Hours after.

Capt. Brown sails for London To-Morrow.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall

Lottery, Letter U, hereby notify the Public, That the Boxes in a few Days will be compleatly fixed: that the Tickets are almost all disposed of, and that they therefore determine the Drawing shall commence in a very short time.—Those who design to be Adventurers must purchase forthwith, or they will be disappointed, as was the Case with many in the last Lottery.

☞ A few Tickets may be had of the Printers.

Messrs FLEETS,

If you think the following, which was published many Years since, by a celebrated Author, be now worthy a Republication, you'll please to give it a Place in your Paper, and oblige one of your constant Readers.

"WHAT can be more invidious than for a nation "staggering under the weight and oppression "of its Debts, eaten up with Usury, and exhausted "with Payments, to have the additional Mortification to see private and worthless men riot in their "Calamities, and grow rich, whilst they grow poor; "to see the *Town* every day glittering with new "and pompous equipages, whilst *they* are mortgaging and selling their Estates, without having "spent them; to see blazing Meteors suddenly exhaled out of their Lakes, and their Mud, as in "Egypt, warm'd into Monsters." I am, &c.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Rye (in New-Hampshire) July 16th, 1770.—Considering the Grievances and unconstitutional Burthens, under which these Colonies are labouring, it was unanimously determined as follows:

1. We highly approve of the spirited and general Conduct of Boston, and that whole Province, and others, in the great Cause of *Liberty*.

2. *Resolved*, to unite with them in the Non-Importation Agreement. (1)

3. *Resolved*, That we will not trade with such in this Province as shall import Goods contrary to the Spirit and Design of the Agreement of Non-Importation in the other Provinces, till a general Importation takes place.

After which a Committee of Correspondence was chosen to acquaint the Committee in Boston with their Resolves.

Mark Randall,
Joseph Brown, } Committee.
Joseph Parsons,

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

the 7th of August *next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-House of Mr.* NATH. LORING, *late of* Boston, *Merchant, deceased, in Middle-street,*

His Stock in Trade,

Consisting of Shop Goods, &c. as per the former Advertisement, Brazier and Ironmongery Ware, Blacksmiths and Nail-Makers Tools & Bellows, Iron Chains and other Iron Articles of various kinds, Vessels Blocks and Cordage, Hand Spikes, Oars, two Dutch Fans, Wooden Ware, Iron Ware, Hand and Bed Screws, Tin Ware, Sailors Chests of all Sizes, Chalk, Scales and Weights of all Sizes, Pitch, Rozin and Turpentine, with a variety of other Articles, too many to be enumerated, all which may be seen the Day before the Sale.——

All Persons indebted to said *Loring*'s Estate are once more desired forthwith to make Payment to BENJAMIN DOLBEARE, Administrator thereon, as they would avoid being sued to next *October* Court; and all that have any Demands on said Estate are desired to bring them in immediately.

N.B. The aforesaid Stock in Trade was to have been sold the 31st ult. but they not being ready for Sale, it is put off to the 7th of *August* aforesaid, and at the same Time will be sold the Remainder of the Houshold Goods.

Also to be sold at the same Time, two Chaises with Harness, one of them to go with two Horses, and a Sled, Sley and Runners.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. James Jackson, *in Union-Street,*

A great Variety of English Goods

at the Sterling Cost. The Sale to be continued at said Place until the whole of the Goods are disposed of.

N. B. All the above Goods were Imported before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

Whereas my Wife *Hannah Woodward*, has for a considerable Time left my Bed & Board: This is therefore to give Notice to all Persons not to harbour, entertain or in any Manner trust her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof, as Witness my Hand.

Easton, May 29, 1770. *Isaac Woodward.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Boston, *July* 28. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Coggeshall from New-Haven; Howes from St. John's, Bay Funday; Doubleday & Clift, Quebec; Collas from St. John's, Newfoundland; James from Lisbon and Falmouth; Parsons from St. Lucia; Parker from Barbadoes; Smith from London; Chadwell from Hull & Falmouth.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Gray to Maryland; Dinmore to Jamaica; White to New-Haven; Stevens to London; Collas to Newfoundland; Yarde to St. Christopher's.

CLEARED-OUT.

Laha for Halifax, Raymond for N. Haven, Jarvis for Nova-Scotia; Snow, Hurd & Tiley for New London; Andrews & Yarborough for No Carolina; Jellings for St. John's, Nova-Scotia; Atkins for Newfoundland; Pepper for West Indies; Copper for Bideford, G. B. Orr for Glasgow; Brown for London.

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(1) To find Merchants Agreements Turn to Index. Vol 2 (3) vid. Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (4) vid. Massacre pa. 60. (5) vid. Act appointing Commissioners pa. 748. Vol. 1. & their Commission pa. 253. Vol. 2. & pa. 180.

* Page 180 — New York * By D.r Thomas Young. — Ministry — Ministers & Francis Barnard
¶ Benj.a Hallowell (a) Hillsborough (b) Page 165 (c) pa. 184. (2) vid. Act pa. 735 Vol. 1.

An Extract of an Act of Parliament passed the last Session, respecting the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in America, and extending the same to the Naval Officers there.

—WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His present Majesty, intitled, *An Act for more effectually securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's American Dominions, &c.—and for regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in the said Dominions*; in order to prevent any Disputes concerning what Fees the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the *British* Colonies and Plantations in *America* may be intitled to for making Entries or other Business done by them in Execution of their Employments, it is enacted, That until such Time as the same shall be otherwise settled by the Authority of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful for all and every Collector, and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any *British* Colony or Plantation in *America*, to demand and receive such Fees as they and their Predecessors were intitled to demand and receive, on or before the Twenty-ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, provided the Fees so taken are not contrary to the express Direction of any Act of Parliament made in *Great-Britain*; any Law, Bye-law, or other Act of Assembly, made in the said Plantations, to the contrary notwithstanding: And whereas there have lately arisen, in some of the Ports of *America*, Disputes whether the Officers of the Customs were intitled to demand and receive such Fees as were usually taken by them and their Predecessors before the Twenty-ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and the Naval Officers not having been included in the said recited Act, Disputes have arisen concerning the Fees of some of the said Naval Officers; be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the First Day of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and seventy, for and during the Term of Two years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, unless the same shall be sooner settled by the Authority of Parliament, every Collector, Comptroller, and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs, and every Naval Officer in the said *British* Colonies, shall be deemed to be intitled to, and shall and may lawfully demand and receive such Fees, as they and their Predecessors respectively were and had been generally and usually accustomed to demand, take, and receive, before the said Twenty-ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; and shall have like Remedy for the same according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said recited Act; any Law, Bye-law or other Act of Assembly made in the said Plantations, to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any such Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer of His Majesty's Customs, or Naval Officer in *America*, shall exact, require, or receive any greater or other Fees than such as are herein before allowed to be taken, he shall, for the First Offence, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; one Moiety of which Penalty shall be to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons aggrieved thereby, who shall sue for the same in the proper Court in such Colony or Plantation; and for the Second Offence, he shall forfeit his Place or Office, and be forever after incapable of executing any Office or Employment in the Customs or Navy.

London-Tavern, March 31, 1770.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

WILLIAM TOOKE, *Esq*; *in the* CHAIR.

"AN account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs having been this day laid before the society, it appeared, that since the establishment thereof on February the 20th, 1769, there have been paid by the voluntary subscriptions of this society, viz. To Mr. Wilkes for his support, 1000l. To ditto for his first fine, 500l. To the expences of his three last elections for Middlesex, 1704l. 19s. 10d. To compromise 1434l. 15s. 8d. of his debts, 4198l. 13s. 2d. Total, 7403l. 13s. Debts of Mr. Wilkes remaining still to be compromised, 5445l. 16s. 2d. And a second fine to be paid of 500l. Total, 5945l. 16s. 2d. No money has hitherto been applied by this society to any other purpose whatever; and the cash now remaining in the treasurer's hands is 776l 16s. 2d. N. B. 7149l. 6s. of Mr. Wilkes's debts appear to have been incurred by his having been security for other persons.

ROBERT MORRIS, Secretary."

Pot and Pearl Ash.

CASH given for

POT and PEARL ASH,

By PETER HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's*, in King-street.

Where there is to be Sold,

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Ticklenburgs, English and Russia Duck, Cod & Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Barr Lead, Shott, Poland and common Starch, long and short Pipes, Newcastle Coals, Hogshead's of Whiting, Cordage, Cables & Anchors.

N. B. Choice Taunton ALE by the Cask, containing about 9 dozen Bottles.

TO BE LET

One End of a House, with a good Kitchen, in Pleasant-Street. Enquire of *Samuel Procter*, living at the Corner of said Street, next to the Hay-Market.

Best *Merry Andrew* Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen or single Pack, to be sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

Samuel Eliot

Has brought with him from LONDON,

Wool and Cotton Cards, Pistol Powder, Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg & Oznabrigs; which with a few Articles imported two Years ago, will be sold at the very lowest Rates at his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, and just above the Market.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Charles Hamock*,

At his Wine-Cellar in Royal Exchange Lane,

Choice good Claret, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, and other Wines suitable for this Market, good Barbados Rum, Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, and choice Vinegar; all to be sold cheap for the Cash by the Cask, Gallon, or smaller Quantity.—He has likewise to sell a number of shook Pipe Staves if applied for immediately.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD

By Henry Lloyd, at *Store* No. 5. on the Long Wharf, A Quantity of

Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Oak Plank and Joist, Pine Plank, Pipe Staves and Red Oak Barrel Staves, suitable for the English Market.

Also POT-ASH and PEARL-ASH.

For further Particulars and Dimensions enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf. *Boston June* 22 1770.

The following Articles may be had at a very low Price for Cash,

At *Jonathan & John Amory's* Store in Kingstreet,

Ravens & Russia Duck,	Tin Plates,
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg,	Wool & Cotton Cards,
German Steel,	Shot, and Bar Lead.

GUN-POWDER.

Also,—Sperma-Cæti Candles.

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,

Manufactur'd and Sold by

Nathaniel Appleton & Comp'y,

At their Works adjoining the South Battery, *Boston*.

N. B. Sperma Cæti Oil sold at the same Place.

Wanted to Hire,

A Farm of 250 or 300 Acres, more or less, good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c. adjoining any public Road within 20 or 30 Miles of *Boston*.—Any Person whom this may suit, will immediately apply to the Printers and know further.

*** The Stock, &c. will likewise be hired if acceptable. *July* 16*th* 1770.

TO BE LET,

A small convenient Tenement, with or without a Shop, at the lower End of Milk Street.—Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses; one in Court-Square, near the Town-House, the other in Cold Lane. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A close Carriage for one Horse. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Robert Apthorp*, late of *Boston*, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have Demands on said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts to

THOMAS APTHORP, Administrator.

UMBRILLOES.

A great Variety of Silk Umbrilloes, of various Colours and different Prices, made in the neatest Manner, to be sold at the GOLDEN COCK, in Marlborough-Street, Boston.—Where Ladies may have their own Silk made up, and old Umbrilloes mended, or Setts of Sticks for Umbrilloes unmade, for those who choose to cover them themselves.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the Founders Business, a Lad of about 14 Years of Age, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A large Brick Dwelling-House, situate in Leverett's Lane, near the Quakers Meeting, now in the Occupation of *Richard Dana*, Esq; Enquire of the Printers.

Best Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a sprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Disposition.

POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash given for Merchantable

POT and PEARL ASH,

Inferior Qualities of POT-ASH and BLACK-SALTS,

By *Smith & Atkinson*,

At their STORE in King-Street—lately improved by RICHARD SMITH

N.B. A small Assortment of English Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants) to be sold, by Wholesale, very low for Cash or short Credit.—

Just imported from London, *A large Assortment of* DRUGS & MEDECINES, Chymical & Galenical, *and to be sold by*

Nathaniel Tucker,

At his Shop directly opposite the Old South Meeting-House, BOSTON.—*Among these are*,

Turlington's Balsam of Life,
Hill's Balsam of Honey, British Oil,
Dr. Walker's Jesuit's Drops,
Dr. Bateman's Pectoral ditto,
Squire's Original Grand Elixir,
Fraunces's Female Strengthning Elixir,
Best double-distill'd Lavender Water,
Dr. Tomson's Sovereign Spirits of Venice Treacle,
Dr. Bateman's Golden Spirits of Scurvy Grass, &c.

All which he will sell as reasonable as can be afforded in Boston.

Whereas five of the Proprietors of the common and undivided Land in the Town of *Royalston*, in the County of *Worcester*, have requested me to call a Meeting of said Proprietors, to meet at the House of Col. *Ingersoll*, Keeper of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in *Boston*, on Wednesday the Twelfth Day of *September* next, at Ten o'Clock Forenoon, to act on the following Articles, viz.

1. To raise Money to pay what the Proprietors are indebted and for what further Occasion they may think proper to raise for laying out, clearing Roads or publick Highways in said Town.

2. To consider whether they will make any Abatement of the Sum that said Propriety some Time since recovered of Mr. *Benjamin Marsh*, jun'r. on a forfeited Bond of Two Hundred Pounds.

3. To come into some Method to dispose of the Pew Room in the Meeting-House that said Proprietors own in said *Royalston*, and to choose a Committee for said Purpose.

4. Also to choose a Committee to see to the laying out Ways as above mentioned, and to raise Money for any of the Uses beforementioned, and to transact any other Matter relative to the further increase of the said Town.

The Proprietors aforesaid are hereby warned and notified to meet at Time and Place and for the Purposes herein before mentioned.

JOHN CHANDLER, Prop'rs. Clerk.

Worcester, July 16. 1770.

By Order of the Superior Court.

York, ff. *June* 1770. } This is to give Notice to the Proprietors of a Tract of Land, of Eight Miles square, formerly *William Phillips's*, heretofore called *Phillips-Town*, now *Sanford*, that *Benjamin Parker*, Esq; of *Kittery*, has petitioned the said Court, shewing that he holds 600 Acres, part of said Tract, under *Samuel & William Phillips*, and pray'd that the same may be set off to him to hold in severalty; and that the Consideration of said Petition is refer'd to the sitting of the said Court at *Salem*, in the County of *Essex*, on the first Tuesday of *November* next, when and where you may be heard touching the same if you see meet.

GREEN COFFEE,

By the Cask or less, to be sold by

Joseph Barrell,

At Store No. 3. South Side the Town-Dock,

Where may be had,

Choice new superfine & common Flour, which by the Quantity will be sold extream low,—ALSO, a few Tierces of Midlings at 11s. per Hund. which for Ship Bread is very little inferior to Wheat.

N. B. *A good Assortment of Nova-Scotia Grind-Stones*—at the first Cost.

West India Goods and Groceries as usual.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

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